

Keetley

1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13	Moultonville:		
14	Nelson-Greene Mine		
15	2 miles east of Lee Ranch		
16	Cummings Mine		
17	R		
18			
19			

# Mines in Macleod County

## Keeley District

Ontario - <sup>by Bonanza shaft</sup> ~~Ady~~ #2 Grain Tunnel → United P.C. Mines Co  
P. 1109  
1110-1111  
"Columbus" → New Park Mine  
<sup>my Bonanza shaft</sup> ~~Ady~~ <sup>of Mt. St. Helens</sup>

McCune Tunnel (west of Keeley) → No ore

McHenry shaft → missed a vein 18 ft.  
St Louis - Ontario (above Grain Tunnel) → failed  
<sup>thin ledge slope</sup>

Early 1900's East Mt. St. Helens early 1900's.  
Allen Allen → Monroe → Reining Mill Smith.

1907 John Fisher & Carl Fisher

1921 <sup>7 years</sup> ~~Frank~~ Mt. Mining Co (pd 3 million dividends) → ~~Frank~~ Mt. Consolidated  
early 1900's Jack Keeler → Mayflower Camp & Shar of Mt. → New Park Mine  
Many fruitless shafts in Keeley are a south

Keetley, Utah Mines:

Star

Ontario Drain Tunnel

Park Utah

Mayflower

New Park

See Keetley  
back

was later incorporated with other holdings to form the "Star of Utah," which in turn became the New Park Mine.

The first major effort to produce ore in Wasatch County was the McCune Tunnel. This was driven into the mountains west of Keetley before the turn of the century, but to no avail. About the same time the McHenry Shaft was sunk in the same area, but the unfortunate prospectors, it was later discovered, missed a vast vein of ore by only 18 feet.

Another mining adventure, The St. Louis-Ontario, was conducted directly above the spot where the portal of the drain tunnel was later placed. This project also failed, perhaps because it was focused too high on the Blue Ledge slope.

In spite of these failures, the lure of gold and other precious metals enchanted many and prospecting continued. In the early 1900's the East Utah shaft was sunk, and modest fortunes sank with it. In 1905 the Columbus Tract on Bonanza Flat was worked until lack of capital ended the venture.

Further down the slope in the Glen Allen, sometimes known as the "Glencoe" excavation, hundreds of thousands of dollars were invested in determined efforts to locate pay dirt. A refining mill was constructed on the property through which discovered ore was reduced to concentrate. In 1907 John Fisher and Gail Fisher took a contract to transport this refined ore from the mill to the Denver and Rio Grande Depot in Heber City, a distance of about 12 miles. However, the Allen fortune was spent before the coveted silver vein was located.

The project "Vallejo" lay further south in the mountains west of Jordanelle, and was worked intermittently for several years, even though a heavy percentage of iron in the ore made transportation a serious problem.

William Trevithick and John Fisher leased the Vallejo property and supplied work for many Wasatch County miners and teamsters until this venture too ended in disaster. George McDonald, one of the teamsters, was headed toward Heber City with a wagon load of ore and when he drove onto the Provo River bridge northwest of the present Heber Light and Power plant, the bridge buckled, sending him and half his wagon one way and the team and the rest of the wagon and ore the other way. Mr. McDonald escaped alive, but the wagon and team were lost, and the bridge was gone. Because the ore from Vallejo could not command sufficient price to warrant construction of a new bridge and better road, the project failed.

Another persistent attempt at prospecting for ore in northern Wasatch County was the Nelson-Green, which was located in rolling hills some two miles east of Lee's Ranch. After several years of effort, the Nelson Brothers of Park City sold the property to Daniel Knold, who renamed it the Park Knold, and continued to work his claim with some profit.

The major mining development in the Keetley area began about 1921 when the Park Utah Mining Company was formed. The company con-

Add  
Pict  
across  
Canyon